I have no right to intermedalle in the politics of the country, and do not attempt in the slightest degree to influence them. It is the duty of all foreigners here to quit the country, or be still and obey. This was my rule, always acted upon before intermeddling was so dangerous as it is at present. I am not at all inclined to violate it now that its violation would render me obnoxious to the very summary and un-pleasant processes of martial law. But if I were a Frenchman, and tad, as such, some right to impress impulse and direction upon the politics of the coun-try, I should, in spite of all that is past, (and this "in spite of all that is past" comprises an immense amount of most legitimate repugnance,) in spite of broken promises, abused trusts, and violated oaths; in spite of my love for, and faith in, well-regulated republican liberty, of my horror of tyranny, of my strong detestation of the man who scruples at no means to reach the ends of his criminal personal ambition; in spite of all this, I would, were I a Frenchman, sliently acquiesce in accomplished facts. Perhaps I should actively support the Government of M. Benaparte. "Eh, mon Dieu!" said a Frenchman to me, no later than yesterday, " Certes, la France a le droit de se disposer d'ellemême : mais, guevoulez-vous? Plutot ceci que pire!" And "worse" almost daily for some time to come. It would really not surprise me to see the whole of France by one parties here—unless she clings to Napoleon II. M. Bonaparte is (he was not, but he has wilfully made or which the most regretable and violent discovered by the south and east of orders have broken out lie in the south and east of himself so, for the sole ends of his selfish ambition) the necessary man of the moment. He has brought France to the point-and here is his crime-where she has but one alternative: She must choose the Empire or the Red Republic. Nothing else is possible; one of the two is inevitable. Well, the question having been forced into these narrow and plain limits, proposed in these positive terms, which it is impossible to shark, I say, American and Republican though I am, give me despotism, the despotism of Russia, rather than the Red Republic of France! Order, order-with liberty, if it be possible-but order. It is the prime condition of society. Society may exist, if it cannot progress, without liberty; but society cannot exist, man him-self can hardly be, without established order. The Red Republic would, I am persuaded, speedily exhibit itself in France in the form of frightful anarchy, involving all the social elements in a dreary ers; the peasants are rising against the land-owned by the potent voice of another despot like the first Napoleon. I hold it to be good philosophy, good philanthropy, and good practical common sense to accept, to invoke at once, the inevitable des-

The great danger of the moment is that the new dictator will be assassinated. Such an event a fortnight ago might have occurred without jeoparding the peace of France. It would, perhaps, have pow-erfully facilitated a pacific and satisfactory denouement of the desperately tangled skein of French polities. But, since the events of the last week, things have greatly changed. The death of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte at the present conjuncture would, in my opinion, assume the proportions of a veritable public disaster, a European calamity. Yet M. Bonaparte, with an admirable contempt of danger, continues to show himself in public. But it is a most perilous temerity. Qu'il prenne garde à lui! There is doubtless at this moment in Paris many a Brutus who is seeking and only awaiting his opportunity. The column of the place Vendome, like Pompey statue in the old Roman republic, may be bespattered with the blood of this modern would-be Cæsar. I am expecting every day to hear that the President He rides out on horse-back, or in an open carriage, almost every day. The mind recoils with horror from the contemplation of the probable horrors that would follow the death, whether violent or natural, of him who, having deposed the other great authorities of the State, would leave France literally without Government, a prey to the wildest anarchy. We would see the parties-no one having a better right than another-all rushing to seize the first upon the Government: a frightful melée would ensue, the duration and the issues of which no one can certainly foresee, but which, it may be confidently predicted, would prepare some of the bloodi est, most painful, disastrous, and shocking pages of human history. It is sad to think that one man, for the gratification of his selfish ambition, should have wilfully brought France to that point where her civilization, her very existence, hang upon the brit-tle thread of his own life!

potism, without waiting to pass through the terrible

from passing through them.

phases of the Red Republic, and in order to save us

Day before yesterday, at 4 o'clock, says the Constitutionsel, the President of the Republic, accompanied by the Minister of War, and by his aids-decamp, went to visit at the military hospital of the Gros Caillon such of the soldiers wounded in the late insurrection as had been transported there for treatment. "These brave soldiers, in spite of their sufferings, responded with the most lively acclamations words of consolation addressed to them by the President. One of them, who had been very seriously wounded, said this morning to the almoner: All I ask for is to see Napoleon before I die. And he only recovered his strength to bless the President, who, with his own hand, bestowed upon the sufferer the cross of the Legion of Honor. One of his comrades, whose arm had just been taken off. said to the President, with lively enthusiasm: 'I have yet another at your service.' All of them upon receiving the cross of honor pressed it to their lips, their eyes filled with tears. Nothing could more affecting than the fervent expression of gratitude of those brave fellows who felt that the kindness of Louis Napoleon was equal to their own devo- is wisdom," and that "all is fair in politics." tion. The emotion of the spectators of these scenes was of the most lively character; and the tears which

the substitution of secret in place of open ballot? There was still time for this in many, perhaps wost, of the departments. The figures given by the Patrie revolutionary movement, we remember that M. Granier show the following results: Among 65,289 veters, de Cassaguac wrote an article in the Constitutionnel, in there were found 61,456 in favor of the plebiscitum, and 3,749 against it Eighty-four only declined voting, The above is probably a correct return. I had not supposed so many would dare to express dissent un- leading Deputy whether they endorsed this charge, M. der the painful circumstances which were imposed to vote by secret ballot, declared itself in the proportion of three out of four on the side of the democratic

upon them. The proportion is about one in seveneen. The army has heretofore, when called upon Intelligence from the Departments is daily be oming of the most alarming character. Yesterday the Dictator, who still assumes the title of " President of the Republic," published his decree placing the Department of the Lower Alps under martial law. This morning four more—viz. those of Gers, Var, Lot, and Lot et Garonne-are added to the list We have now one-fourth of France under martial law! This proportion will be doubtless increased almost daily for some time to come. It would really orders have broken out lie in the south and east of France. The centre also is sadly disturbed. The lespatches received up to late last night show several of the Departments to be at present devoured by frightful and rampant anarchy. Pillage, massacre, a horrible jacquerie, worthy of the worst days of the first revolution, are ravaging them. The insurgents do not seem actuated by any respectable po-litical motive; by love for the Republic; by respect for the Constitution; by detestation of a usurping dictator. The bands of armed insurgents are not rushing to a common rendezvous, organizing, choosing respectable leaders, and forming an army in de-fence of the constitution and for the rescue of the for his present acts. Whatever be the immediate results, republic. Oh! if they were thus acting, your cor-respondent would wish them God speed. No, it is the past and the future will alike pass, we think, a sentence of condemnation on his coup d'etat. The time may social rather than a civil war; it is the poor rushnot be far distant when, as M. Kossuth said in his letter ing in infuriate bands, with poniard and torch, against the rich; the working man against employthe men of the country are pouring by thousands, in disorderly hordes, into the cities. They are armed with reaping-hooks, seythes, and sacks to bear away the plunder! and they spread devastation and dismay around them. Who can hesitate, on account of mere political differences, to lend support to any Government, to any power sufficiently strong to put a stop to these atrocities? Who, by opposition from political motives, however just, however well founded, would weaken a Government which most detestable, politically, is certainly willing, and if let alone, will be able, to put a stop to this infernal war which is bursting out all ever France? shrink from the contemplation of what would have been the fate of Paris if the insurrection of last week had been triumphant. The official accounts now from the provinces are very sad. The evils are doubtless exaggerated; but there is much, far too much, truth in them. While Paris was itself the seat of insurrection, it was the manifest interest of Government to represent the Departments as quiet, and as accepting with enthusiasm the fact of revo-lution produced by the coup d'etat of the 2d December. But now, Paris being pacified, the game of the Government is to forcibly rally to itself the unhonored and unwept. It carries with it to its self-dug wavering, the timid, the honest and moderate of all grave no sigh of regret, no tribute of esteem, no memory parties, by representing France and civilization itself of honorable service. If we are compelled to disapprove o be in extreme peril from the armed hordes of de- of the blow which has been struck, it is from no pity for luded Socialists and furious Communists that are rising against them. The game is understood; but, after making all allowances, there is enough true to make at the present moment all political opposition condemn, in the conduct of the principal actor. to M. Bonaparte that would weaken or embarrass his Government the extreme of criminal madness.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

be operating largely in favor of the Dictator. Many

Legitimists and Orleanists are sending in their ad-

hesion. M. Bonaparte holds levees to receive these

gentry, and the expectant ingredients of his future

mperial court, every evening. That of Monday

evening was the largest that has yet been held. The

throng of worshippers of the rising sun was too great

to be contained in the saloons of ordinary reception;

the curtailment of his salary had to be thrown open

and hastily lighted for the accommodation of the

guests. A hundred generals in full uniform are

tated to have been present, with great numbers of

inferior officers, and the whole of the diplomatic

corps. Were I a Frenchman I would not frequent

the saloons of a perjured usurper, or accept of office

under him; but I would religiously abstain from

doing or saying aught that would weaken or embar-

rass his authority, which is all necessary for the sal-

vation of Krench society and civilization

LONDON, DECEMBER 6, 1851. Our public journals, and the public mind also, are very much divided in opinion respecting the conduct of LOUIS NAPOLEON; one party holding him to be perfectly justified in subverting the con-stitution which he had sworn to maintain, consigning his opponents to a prison without a trial, and almost without an accusation, and dispersing the Legislative Assembly to the winds. This party holds that the end justifies the means, that "policy other section of the English journals and the English people think and say, with Charles James Fox, that

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

the 3d, 4clt, bth, and 6th of this month: Slain 25, including nor officer; wounded 184, including 17 to the destruction price of this paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the paper for a year in Turker 20 to the year in the paper for the health of the in said to be unusually large. I estimate the paper for the health of the instance of the regiments and among non-constants, as 500 years of whom about one hundred we have a fine paper for which he is a fine paper for the paper for the paper for interests of the regiments and among non-constants, as 500 years of which the second of the paper for the paper of the paper in the paper of the paper

ordering the registers to be burnt, did he not order and the country " We do not think any one would have considered such conduct on the part of the President a piece of "masterly inactivity." A few days before this

which he charged the Assembly with being the centre of native there is but too much reason to expect.' of the country. When the Ministers were asked by a THORIGNY, then Minister of the Interior, replied: "If they had believed in the existence of any plot, they should at once have arrested the plotters." Why did they not do ciples of Government so a week afterwards, when the friends of the President say they had proof such a plot existed, without carrying out the plot themselves? For all the difference between the alleged plot of the Chamber and the acted plot of the President is, that the plotting Deputies are in prison instead of their intended victim: the constitution has been as completely set at naught by the one as it could have been by the other; and, for aught we know, the republic as fully endangered. But where is the proof that the opconents of Louis Napoleon were plotting to arrest him? Nothing has been adduced beyond the mere assertion. proves that the army, so far, are the supporters of the President. We cannot help thinking that this plot against Louis Napoleon is nothing more than a pretext by which no sincere well-wisher to France regrets the overthrow of the Chamber: its general conduct had alienated the feelings of the people. Perhaps very few persons regret the who gave this factious majority in the Legislature the power which it has lately employed against the Executive, but Louis Napoleon himself? When he abandoned the republican party; when he sent French soldiers to Rome to fight against the people, and re-establish Austrian influence and ecclesiastical tyranny in Italy; when he denied Kossuth a transit through France, he paved the way for the state of things which he now pleads as an excuse

M. Granier de Cassagnac published a long article in the Constitutionnel of the 4th, in which he says: "Did 'not the most accredited chief of the Legitimists send, last Monday, this verbal message to the President of the republic, 'execute a coup d'état, transport the Socialist minority, and five minutes after we are with you?' If this message be denied, we will name the Legitimist chief who gave it, and the Representative who brought it." We have thus endeavored to describe the state of while opinion at this moment, whilst the question

ouis Napoleon's coup d'etat is yet undecided. We are quite aware that the measure will receive its final character with the bulk of mankind, according to its result. Monk was treated as a hero because he succeeded in restoring Charles II: Ney was shot as a traitor because he failed to restore Napoleon.

If the opinion of so humble an individual as ourselve be worth recording, we would say the French Assembly has fallen by an act of violence for which no plea, save the always questionable one of State necessity, can be set

up. But it has not fallen till it had forfeited national confidence, till it had invaded popular rights, till it had up the measure of its follies and its crimes; it has died the victim, but from respect for the violated majesty of law. The denouement of the political drama may be satisfactory, but we see little to approve of, and much to

A few paragraphs will serve to show the opinions the English press respecting French affairs. Probably These and other considerations appear, in truth, to the approbation of Louis Napoleon's conduct, which is not very dimly shadowed forth in some of the Conservative and Tory papers, and the disapprobation of his proceedings, which some of the most liberal ones decidedly manifest, may be accounted for as arising from the same cause. One approves and the other disapproves, because both regard the President's proceedings as tending to a retrograde movement in the march of the independence of nations and the progress of individual freedom and

and a suite of rooms which have been closed since The Times states that on Monday, the 1st instant, "The Minister of Finance induced the Bank of France to lend him a million sterling, alleging that it was a mere affair of temporary accommodation to be provided for by treasury bills. The use made of these funds is now sufficiently apparent, for the comp d'etat took place next morning, and services were required and performed for which the most liberal donations to the army and the police would hardly seem disproportioned. 'We leave the means,' says the which this sum was obtained from the for such a purpose to be appreciated by our readers.' It is remarked by the same journal that the decisive turn of events will be given by the conduct of the army in the provinces. It is in the power of any of the generals commanding in Lyons, Strasbourg, or the other headquarters of the military districts, to arrest, or at least to suspend, he fate of the nation.

The Times goes on to say : blow has so far miscarried that it has not been followed by any popular manifestation in favor of Louis Napoleon; and, though supported by the army, it has inaugurated his power by torrents of blood shed by that people to whose misplaced confidence he owes whathe possesses in the world. The intelligence of the esistance in Paris, though disguised by the Government as far as possible, will kindle the same spirit in every im-portant city in France. Even the army can hardly look orward with unshaken resolution to a war with the civi and popular forces of the nation; and the undisguise military absolutism of Louis Napoleon's proclamations has at once exasperated his enemies and alienated his In such an attempt not to gain strength rapidly was of the most lively character; and the tears which were remarked in the eyes of the President evinced how deeply he felt. Ten crosses were distributed. The wounded, thirty-seven in number, received each one hundred francs "—twenty dollars.

We have this morning official statements of the number of Filed and wounded in the army of Paris in the various engagements with the insurgents on

power and civil placemenship rests upon the small of one head. Louis Napoleon has no family, no our

bility. What i premium this offers to assassination plot in case of the President's success, may be conceive And that the exasperated and reckless faction whom he has crushed would have recourse to that criminal alterplots against the constitution and the peace and repose | Morning Herald, usually firm in its liberal views of foreign politics, abstains from remark ; the Advertiser thinks the surper and the factions 'rogues all," and only regrets that there is not sufficient public virtue in France to dispose of them 'at one fell swoop;' while the Post finds great ansolation in the prospect of a return to the true prin-

The Inquirer, a weekly religious and liberal journal,

"Last week we spoke of selfish and ambitious aspirations on the part of Louis Napoleon; this week we have to is said to be perfectly quiet, but the siege has not been these relics, or who have learnt from the few books of record actual crimes for his own personal interest. The raised. The fifth legion of the National Guards has been travel which describe them what they are, must hear of a "Last week we spoke of selfish and ambitious aspira President of the French Republic, and he who, the other day, talked so plausibly of the advantages and necessity of order and repose, has plunged his country into a strug gle, which has already been inaugurated by bloodshed and of the ultimate issues of which no man living can speak with any certainty.

"On the morning of Tuesday last bodies of soldiers, won

Nothing has been adduced beyond the mere assertion.

Again, where are the forces by which such a proceeding was to have been effected and maintained? The event men who, from whatever motives, have stood in the way of M. Benaparte's ambition, and hurried them off to the prison of a fortress. Four African Generals of note-Jenerals Cavaignac, Changarnier, Lamoriciere, and Bedeau-are now immured within the walls of Ham, withhis friends hope to justify his plot against others. Perhaps out the shadow of a reason beyond the dynastic interests ties; have placed all liberty in France, for the present fall and imprisonment of such a man as M. THIERS. But at the disposal of a man who avows but one definite of ject, the permanent establishment of his own power; and, by removing the last remnant of constitutional authority in France, have opened the gates to revolution, to blood shed, and to anarchy."

The provincial papers from all parts of the kingdon with very few exceptions, arrange themselves, upon this organs do in Lendon. So much for written and orally-expressed opinior. We must be prepared to find that ne les taking he future "shape and color" from the chamater of the events as they may arise in the further working out of the great political drama. We know not how better to give your readers a correct filea of passing to the Mayor of Southampton, "M. Bonaparte may yet events than by recording them, so far as they may come to our knowledge, in chronological order, day by day.

> day, the 5th instant. No further intelligence reached London that evening. At this time (Saturday evening) no important communications have reached us by the submarine telegraph. Many rumors are consequently in circulation It is still said that General Castellane, at Lyons, and General Neumayer, at Lille, have declared against the Government. These are, however, little more than Parisian on dits. Strasbourg and Rheims are also said to have risen. Great doubts, too, are said to be entertained of the fidelity of General MAGNAN. The realization of these doubts would be decisive, we think, of the question, so far as relates to the President. The Government statements. however, represent all the accounts from the provinces as favorable. Which party will be victorious; which, in the end, will be declared insurrectionists, time alone can de termine. It is gratifying, however, to hear from all quarters a uniform testimony to the steadiness and good order of the military, who are playing so conspicuous a part, and on whom, in fact, the preservation of order depends. Present information leads to the hope that fighting is over. at least for the present, in the streets of Paris. The disturbance seems to have arisen more from the rabble, always to be found in a great city, urged on by a few leaders of the "Mountain," than from the rising of a great party. We find, in an evening paper, a statement that General d'Arbouville, who commands at Bordeaux, had not given in his adhesion to the President, and that General Bourjolly has been sent in haste from Paris to super-

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8 .- Affairs in France have assumed a much quieter aspect since Saturday. Paris has been tranquil since Thursday evening. In the vords of a Parisian letter-writer :

The events of Tuesday were paralyzing, those of Wednesday astonishing, those of Thursday agitating and terrible, those of Friday full of apprehension yet peaceable." On Saturday the same writer says:

"Another day has passed, and Paris is tranquil. There an be no mistake : official proclamations declare it so and certainly for a city in a state of siege, and situated as Paris is, it is very tranquil. But it is said the Socialists are not beaten, nor the Royalists dismayed. Both will mbine with greater force than ever to overthrow Louis

On Saturday morning the following representatives were still at Mont Valerien : Generals Oudinot and Lauriston, Thuriot de la Rosiere, Piscatory, Pascal Duprat, Laborde, Benier, Emile Perin, Eugene Sue, Rigal, Lagarde, Renaud, Turgolle, &c. There were at Vincennes MM. Creton, Dahirel, Lee Laborde, Dufourgerais, Sauvaire-Bar- had nothing to fear for its throne, or its institutions, or theleny, Favreau, l'Abbé Frechon, Teilhard. Among for public order." those at St. Lazare are MM. de Remusat and Alfred Nettement. The representatives who arrived at Ham on Friday were Generals Cavaignae, Charras, Changarnier, La Flo, Lamoricière, and Bedeau, and MM. Roger du Nord MM. Tures and Roger Du None were set at liberty

in the valley of the Loire. The Allier and Soane et Loire have been placed in a state of siege, M. CARLIER, former Prefect of Police, is appointed Extraordinary Commissioner of the Government in the departments of Le Allier, Cher, and Nievre. Louis Blanc had attempted to enter France, but was prevented; be, however, escaped arrest. Among the on dits of the day is a report that one of Louis Napoleon's precautions was to seize upon all the template. Many have been in prison two years, praying depots of gunpowder belonging to the National Guard;

The shops in Paris were open to a late hour on Satur-News of this morning says :

"The military regime seems fully established; and Louis and St. Petersburgh. The same system has, in fact, spread over Europe, from the mountains of Transylvania to the shores of our western ocean. The military are masters position to the Government of the young King of Hano-several of his captors; others, that no one was hurt.

All the Law Courts in Paris were re-opened of Saturday. The PRESIDENT has very wisely issued a decree substituting the ballot for open voting in the approaching election for President. He says he has no other desire than to "obtain the free and sincere expression of the will of the People."

There appears to be something uncertain in the position of Bordeaux and Marseilles. It is a fact that the General in command of the former place has been super-finances are represented as being in a prosperous state. seded. The Paris insurgents had on Friday planned an attack upon the Bank of France and the Post Ofice, which was previously frustrated. The Times of this morning maintains its steady opposition to Louis Napoleon. The Morning Chronicle is more favorable. The Morning Post, decidedly favorable, says: "To dread a military despotism from Louis Napoleon is a false inference." Tuesday Evening .- Louis Napoleon has issued another

proclemation, in which he renews his promise to abide by the decision of the people. If he finds that he does not possess their confidence, their vote to the contrary will settle the question, and he will withdraw. Until the nation speaks he will do his best to neutrilize fectious at-tempts at disorder. It is now well known that the workmen of Paris took no part in the late street conflicts. Opposition yet exists, however, in some of the provinces the departments of Herault and Garde have been placed in a state of siege. The Chamber of Commerce at Havre passed a resolution, on Friday, condemning the acts of Louis Napoleon, but received a warning from the military commander not to exceed its functions by judging political matters. The members of the dissolved Assembly have been, with some few exceptions, set at liberty. All that they now contemplate is a pacific resistance to the President's election, by urging the people to vote against him. The general opinion is, however, that he will obtain a large majority of suffrages. Douny has declared against Louis Napoleon, and holds out vigorously. Bourdeaux dissolved. The Government has appointed a commission to value the damage done to innocent victims during the late tumults in Paris.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11 .-- The news from France today is of little interest. The Times is evidently endeavoring to turn the arbitrary conduct of Louis Napo-LEON to the advantage of the Orleans family, and is seattering its anothemas on those who overthrew that dynasty. It is said to have been arranged by M. THIERS and Gen. CHANGARNIER, had they succeeded in making their coup, to have caused the immediate appearance of the Orleanist princes in France.

The news from the south of France gradually become more serious; the insurrection is evidently spreading. The restoration of the Pantheon at Paris to the purposes public worship is regarded as a concession to the Jesuits, and is not favorably regarded by the people. The Government organs say "not the slightest indication of sympathy for the Assembly or its leaders has been expressed by the public." The same authorities state that the votes of some troops of artillery having been counted, it was found that 2,441 votes were given for Louis Napoleon, and only forty-three against him. We give these, and all other statements respecting France and proceedings there, exactly as we find them; but we think the advice of the Times respecting the French news is very sound, viz. " not to believe any of it" until confirmed by other authority than Government statements, or the mere on dits of "corre spondents from Paris!"

DECEMBER 12 .- The insurrection in France appears to ditional departments have been placed in a state of siege. protesting against the legality of the President's proceedings. To vote negatively would, they say, be recognising his right to put the question.

FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE CONTINENT. LONDON, DECEMBER 11, 1851.

It is generally understood that Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat has alone saved the British Ministry from disruption: Earl GREY and Lord PALMERston being the discordant parties. The breach is understood to be healed for the present. The Daily News says: "Since we have ceased entertaining our friends in general at the Exhibition, we have been entertaining particular friends; first M. Kos-SUTH from the East, and now Mr. WALKER from the West." Certainly your ex-Secretary of the Treasury is now the lion of the day; he was entertained at a public dinner at Manchester on Tuesday, where he spoke for more than an hour, and concluded by proposing as a toast, "Prosperity to Manchester, and free trade all over the world." His speech fills more than two columns of the Times, and is accompanied, in the Daily News, with more than a column of very laudatory comment.

The Glass Palace will be thrown open to the public next week, and arrangements have been made for continuing it in its present condition until the 1st of May. A proposal has been made to hold a monster Flower Show in the building at the most favorable time next summer, to be accompanied with a brilliant collection of living choice birds, both British and foreign.

The Chevalier CLAUSSEN has opened his Flat Work illustrate the practicability of his plan, but to challenge investigation into its commercial importance. It is said to have been proved, by experiments made by Dr. Ryan and others, that flax cotton and flax scool, fit for many of the purposes to which cotton and wool are now applied, could be prepared from flax at prices not exceeding 3d

The news from the south of France is not favorable to the repose of the north of Spain. Don Bravo Murillo read, in the Chamber, at Madrid, on the 5th instant, a telegraphic despatch announcing the events at Paris on the 2d, and said : "Whatever took place in France, Spain

We have very little news from any part of ITALY. From Turis we learn that the events in France had produced great excitement among the people. The Ecclesiastical authorities at ROME are collecting as much ready money as they can, by farming the customs and the lottery, and the exaction of taxes. There were serious disputes at Loretto between the Austrian and Papal tribunals. At Napues an order had been issued from the War Office for a new conscription of 18,000 men, which will raise the Neapolitan army to the enormous number of 188,000 Before 1848 an army of 40,000 was considered sufficient for the two Sicilies; now there are nearly 40,000 soldiers in Sicily alone. The fortifications are rapidly proceeding at Gaeta, and every thing is placed on a warfooting. The number of political prisoners in the kingdom is frightful to conin vain for trial. There are nine hundred and seventy-Calabria Citra alone.

We are glad to find that the commerce of our neighbor day night, and business going on as usual. The Daily BRIGIUM is steadily advancing. It has increased in the him more closely than before. CHARRAS refused to get ratio of from 38 to 91 between 1835 and 1851. The commerce of Belgium is now equal to one-third of that of they must take him in his shirt. They did so, and rolling France, although the population of the former is equal to him up in the blankets, carried him to prison. LAMORE-Napoleon reigns in the same spirit and policy, if not by the same right, as the other Imperial Majesties of Vienna only one-ninth of that of the latter, and its area only care resisted, but was overpowered. There are different

of Europe. They are its sovereigns, its tax-collectors, its judges, its senates, and its statesmen. Whether such a state of things is likely or possible to endure, welcave to every thinking man and liberal mind to decide."

VER is represented as becoming serious. The first Chamber has galled upon the King to realize the promised reforms, and to protect the independence of the Kingdom against the interference of the Diet. The second Chamber VER is represented as becoming serious. The first Chamreforms, and to protect the independence of the Kingdom against the interference of the Diet. The second Chamber has made similar call. Constitutional addresses in support of the Chambers have reached the Ministry from several of the principal towns. The royal speech read at the opening of the Prussian Parliament is so far satisfactory that it indicates the utmost limit of reaction as having been reached, and it speaks the wish of the Government rather to palliate its hitherto backward steps than to persevere in or extend them. The Prussian They are so, indeed, compared with those of almost any other European State. The Berlin journals complain of the scant information to be obtained respecting the progress of events in France. The telegraph is engrossed by the Government, and communications are day and night interchant of between the capital and the Rhine province. The Conservative journals approve of the coup d'etat, which they regard as the termination of the revolutionary crisis, while the organs of the Left see with joy in the same measure the resonation of universal suffrage. The New Prussian Gazette, whose Legitimist tendencies are well known, speaks of Louis Napoleon in a most hostile manner, and in an appeal addressed to the Chambers calls upon them to afford the Government every moral and material support of which it may have need, in the face of all eventualities. The peace of Germany and the independence of Prussia, it declares, are at stake.

FRANCE has been taking a severe vengeance of the Moors for some late piratical acts against French cruisers, by the bombardment and almost entire destruction of Sallee and Rabat. Respecting these places a morning paper

"Those who know Sallee only as giving a prefix to the 'Rovers' of the last century, may be surprised to hear that the places called Rabat and Sallee (as much one port as Liverpool and Birkenhead, London and Southwark, or Newcastle and Gateshead) contain some of the most cu-rious monuments of art remaining from the ages of Moslem bombardment levelling the greater part of the town with little less anxiety than one against Messina or Seville. architects were timidly essaying their innovations; and in it, as in the few other towns in Northern Africa deserving the appellation Moorish, still linger the dying embers of a civilization to which Europe owes so much

DECEMBER 12 .- The news from Germany is rather important. The Prussian garrisons on the frontiers are to be forthwith placed in a state of defence. The WURTEM-BERG Government is remounting its cavalry. The Diet is preparing "for the consequences to be apprehended from Louis Napoleon's failure, and the triumph of anarchy." The Count D'CHAMBORD is beginning to stir himself at Frohsdorf, thinking that he has now some chance to obtain what he considers his by divine right—the throne of France. He has had an audience of Prince Schwarzenburg; and on the 6th the Duke of Blacas started, after having also had an interview with the Prince, for Bruxelles. Prince Schwarzenburg is reported to have spoken very cautiously to the Pretender. He observed to him that it was impossible for foreign cabinets to withdraw. under present circumstances, their moral support from Louis Napoleon, as he possessed the confidence of the army, which furnished, according to the Austrian political ethics, the only guarantee for peace and order. The Duke of Blacas has taken with him several proch pations summoning the French people to obedience to their legitimate sovereign, and offering a free pardon to Louis Napoten his submission. This Rourbon pretendent it said on his submission. This Rourbon pretendent its said on his submission. leon, it is said, on his submission. This Bourbon pretension just now is, of all things, the most likely to be

serviceable to the usurper.

The Ministry of Agriculture for Prussia contradicts the as relates to PRUSSIA, and say that returns from two The members of the dissolved Chamber recommend their hundred and forty-four agricultural unions show that the constituents to abstain from voting as the best means of deficiency in the wheat crop is only 8 per cent., in barley 12 per cent., in oats 10 per cent., on the general average. Rye, however, which, it must be remembered, is the chief bread-stuff throughout Germany, shows a falling off of full 24 per cent. The crop of potatoes is 56 per cent. deficient, or less than half an average.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Africa has arrived at New York with one week's later advices, being from London and Liverpool to the 20th ultimo. It appears that the aspect of France is peaceful, and that President Bo-NAPARTE is succeeding with his new Government more prosperously than had been anticipated. He has distributed an immense number of badges of the Legion of Honor, and ordered a large sum of money to be distributed among the soldiers who were disabled in the conflicts with the people. There have been some disturbances in the interior towns, but not of a very serious nature.

The general impression prevailed that Louis Napoleon would be entirely successful in the establishment of a new Government. He takes an active part in drawing up the new constitution; but the consultative commissioners, it is stated, have disagreed upon every important point. The President's partisans were getting up a strong feeling in his favor, and sing such exertions to induce all parties to vote for him that it was supposed his majority at the ensuing election might exceed that of 1848. at Stepney. M. Claussen is now prepared not only to The garrison of Metz, however, voted against him and all the scholars in the polytechnic school had opposed him in a body.

General CAVAIGNAC had been liberated unconditionally, and was about to leave France for Holland. The other incarcerated Generals were to be released upon their agreement to become voluntary exiles. Victor Hugo was at Brussels.

From England and other parts of Europe the news is without general interest. Cotton had declined at Liverpool one-eighth of a penny during the week, while breadstuffs, provisions, &c. were steady at former quotations.

THE ARRESTED FRENCH GENERALS.

Each of these men, at his arrest, acted out the peculiar traits of his character. Bedeau entered into argument with his captors, and endeavored to reason them out of the arrest. He then arrayed himself in his best uniform, to try its effect upon those whom he should chance to meet. Changannian presented his pistels and threatened to fire. The officer very coolly told him that he might kill a couple of his captors, but that the house was full of soldiers and he could not escape. Besides, he himself would at once suffer a disgraceful execution. The General then submitted. CAVAIGNAC, upon being aroused from his slumbers and informed of his arrest, said that it was just, but begged for time to complete his toilet, which he did in all its perfection, and then told the officers that he awaited their pleasure. He addressed a letter to the hely another that his principal adviser and counsellor is Count two political prisoners waiting trial in the province of to whom he was engaged, and offered, under the circumstances in which he was placed, to relinquish that engagement; but the lady replied that she felt herself bound to up and dress, and declared that if they took him at all,